

A NEW SPECIES OF ODMALEA BERGROTH FROM BRAZIL

BY HERBERT RUCKES¹

The following description is founded on a number of specimens that conform to the requirements set forth by Bergroth for his genus *Odmalea* in 1915, with the exception of the construction of the head which is essentially a counterpart of that found in the genus *Dendrocoris* Bergroth. By this fact the new species might be considered an intermediate between these two genera but should be placed closer to *Odmalea* since more characteristics of that genus are evident.

Odmalea olivacea, new species

Small, about the size of *Dendrocoris humeralis* Uhler, with about the same degree of convexity as that species. Over-all appearance, above olivaceous, produced by a stramineous background overlain with medium green from the transhumeral area backward and with ferruginous to fuscous punctures, moderately fine and rather regularly and closely spaced, the coarsest ones on the pronotum; below stramineous centrally, olivaceous laterally, the punctures concolorous with the background. Head and anterior two-thirds of the pronotum rather declivous.

Head five-sixths of the medial length of the pronotum (50×60), disc more or less flattish, irregularly and feebly rugose; punctures for the most part concolorous, those toward the apical portions of the jugs, fuscous; margins before the eyes abruptly sinuate, then parallel to a broadly rounded apex with a minute central V-shaped apical sinus there, the extreme edge of the jugs narrowly fuscous; jugs longer than the tylus and contiguous anteriorly; head slightly wider through the eyes than long medially (55×50); ocelli large and three times as far apart as each is from its eye; antennae short, not reaching the base of the pronotum, fulvous basally, then darkening apically; segmental ratios: 10/13/15/20/27, i.e., segments II and III subequal, II about half of the length of V which is fusiform.

Pronotum moderately excavated anteriorly to receive the head up to the eyes, margins behind the eyes truncate; disc about two and two-thirds as wide across the humeral angles as long medially (160×60); humeri produced into short, stout, acute conical processes, directed obliquely forward with the stubby acute apical angles directed laterally; anterolateral margins essentially straight before the antehumeral sinuses, coarsely denticulate

¹ Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor Emeritus, the City College of New York.

with three or four small subconical teeth; posterior margin very feebly bisinuate and as wide as the base of the scutellum; posterolateral margins each about one-third of the length of the posterior margin; disc somewhat transversely rugose before the transhumeral diameter, there ferruginous punctate on a stramineous background; smooth behind the transhumeral diameter and there tinted green with fuscous punctures; posterior margin of each humerus provided with a short piceous stripe.

Scutellum very slightly longer than wide at the base (105×100), the frenum ending about one-third of the distance from the base, the lateral margins from there onward gradually converging to a moderately rounded apex; disc stramineous and transversely rugose at the base, olivaceous apically and smoother there; punctures ferruginous, darkening somewhat apically and more widely spaced than those on the pronotum; an inconspicuous fuscous to piceous dash-like mark on each margin at the point where the frenum ends. Hemelytra olivaceous, punctures ferruginous becoming fuscous laterally, the coriaceous portion not quite reaching the apex of the scutellum, the external apical angle obtusely rounded; membrane hyaline with concolorous veins, just reaching the abdominal apex in the female and slightly exceeding it in the male. Connexivum moderately exposed, concolorous olivaceous. Apical segmental angles roundly rectilinear, not produced, and narrowly piceous.

Venter stramineous, somewhat pale greenish laterally. Head and pronotum provided with a longitudinal, piceous, submarginal stripe in line with the eyes. Punctures for the most part concolorous with the background, densest and coarsest on the thoracic pleura and more restricted to the broad lateral portions of the abdomen; a small piceous spot on the lateral apical angle of each mesopleuron. Rostrum reaching between the meso- and meta-coxae, the segmental ratios as given by Bergroth for the genus. Legs stramineous, the femora and tibiae sparsely stippled with small fuscous spots, the dorsal apical spine on the femora fuscous to piceous and minutely triangular, tarsi and apices of tibiae fulvous. Spine of second abdominal segment stout and reaching almost to the mesocoxae. Each spiracle broadly surrounded by a subcalloused, ivory ring. Apical angles of the abdominal segments with a triangular piceous patch.

Male genital segment subglobular; posterior-ventral face deeply impressed, the medial area produced, leaving the apical margins protruding as if pinched together (somewhat as in *Dendrocoris*, but more pronounced than there), the margins converging dorsally so that the hiatus between them is subpyriform in outline; dorsal-posterior face of segment lying at right angles to the posterior-ventral with a triangular hiatus between the mesal margins; parameres (claspers) styliiform at their bases, then dilating to stubby, bi-lobed heads which are fuscous; visible surface of the proctiger evenly convex. Basal plates of the female valves withdrawn into the body and obscured by the sixth abdominal sternite; apical plates visible, these stout and acutely angled at their apices.

Described from seven specimens.

Holotype: Male: 5.5 mm. long; 4.0 mm. across the humeral

angles; Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina, Brazil, November, 1945. A. Maller, collector, Frank Johnson, donor. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Allotype: Female: 6.7 mm. long; 4.4 mm. wide across the humeral angles; Pinhal, Santa Catarina, Brazil; December, 1947. A. Maller, collector, Frank Johnson, donor. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Paratypes: Males (4): Cauna, Santa Catarina, Brazil; December, 1945 (2); Pinhal, Santa Catarina, Brazil, December, 1947 (2). Female (1): Pinhal, Santa Catarina, Brazil; December, 1947. All deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.